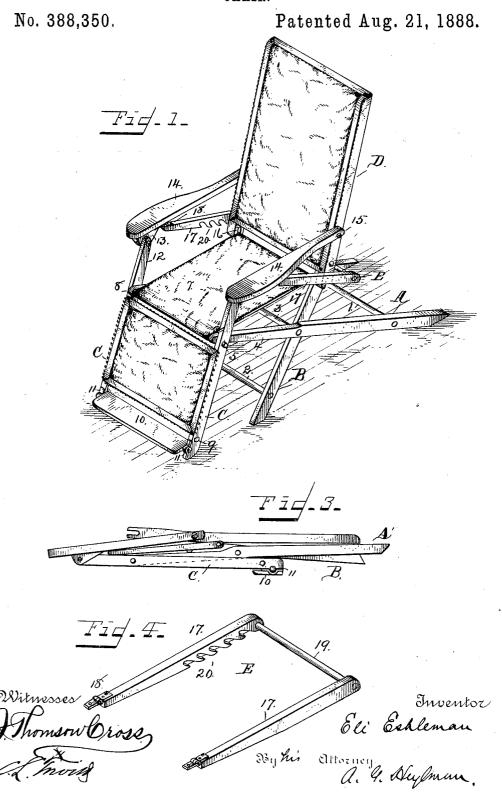
## E. ESHLEMAN.

CHAIR.

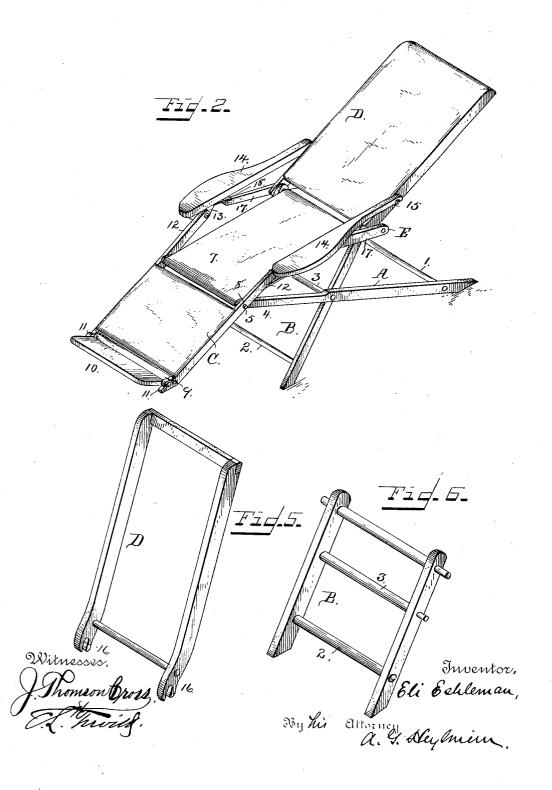


## E. ESHLEMAN.

CHAIR.

No. 388,350.

Patented Aug. 21, 1888.



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

### ELI ESHLEMAN, OF CHEROKEE, IOWA.

#### CHAIR.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 388,350, dated August 21, 1888.

Application filed January 30, 1888. Serial No. 262,331. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, ELI ESHLEMAN, a citizen of the United States of America, residing at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa, have invented a new and useful Chair, of which the following is a specification.

My invention has relation to improvements in chairs of that class styled "reclining" and "adjustable," and which may be folded for 10 convenience for transportation or packing.

The object is to improve and simplify the construction of chairs of the class named; and with this end in view my invention consists in the novel construction and combination of parts, as will be hereinafter fully specified, and specially as pointed out and distinctly claimed.

I have fully illustrated my invention in the accompanying drawings, wherein—

Figure 1 is a perspective view of my im20 proved chair as used for an occupant in the
usual sitting position. Fig. 2 is a similar view
wherein the chair is adjusted to a reclining position. Fig. 3 shows the chair folded. Fig. 4
is a view of the adjusting-bail. Fig. 5 is a de25 tail view of the back-frame, showing the construction of the lower ends of the side pieces.

Fig. 6 is a detail view showing the construction of the projecting ends of the front legs with the cross-piece to support the back.

Reference being had to the drawings, A designates the hind legs, and B the front legs, of the chair. These are held together at the lower part by rounds 1 2, in the usual manner, and are pivoted together by a cross-bar, 3, or 35 any of the usual fastenings adapted to that purpose. The legs A are projected forward, as at 4, and provided with a cross-bar, 5, to form the support for the front part of the seat 7, which is made of some substantial flexible material, as usual.

C designates the frame of the foot-rest, which is pivoted on the extended ends of the crossrod 5, as at 8, and has a cross-rod, 9, at the lower end to brace the side pieces of the frame.

45 At the lower end of the frame of the foot-rest is the foot-board 10, mounted on journals held in bearings 11 on the side pieces of the frame. The upper ends of the side pieces of the foot-rest frame are extended upward above their 50 pivotal support, as at 12, and are pivoted to lugs 13 on the under side of the arms of the chair. The rear ends of the arms 14 are piv-

otally attached to the side pieces of the frame of the back, as at 15.

D designates the back, consisting of side 55 pieces held together by suitable cross-bars and having the lower ends formed with open-end slots 16, which set on the extended ends of the cross-bar, which hold the upper ends of the front legs together. The back part of the seat 60 is secured to the same cross-bar, and the seat-cloth is stretched by the extension of the extended upper ends of the legs.

E designates the adjusting-bail, the arms 17 of which are hinged to the under face of the 65 arms of the chair, as at 18, and the free end held together by a cross-rod, 19. The arms of the bail are formed with racks 20 on the under side, which engage with the extended ends of the cross-rod in the upward extension of the 70 front legs. The change of position of the chair into a sitting or reclining condition is attained by means of this bail, the back and foot-rest being thrown into a more or less vertical position by the adjustment of the notches of the 75 bail on their support. If it is desired to change the parts from a reclining to a sitting position, all that is necessary to do is to use sufficient force on the foot-board to throw it downward, which movement, through the connections of 80 the upper ends of the foot-rest frame to the arms of the chair, elevates the back and draws a notch of the bail into engagement with the support and holds the parts in such relative position. If it is desired to change the chair 85 from the sitting position to a reclining one, the bail is lifted from its engagement and the back tilted by the occupant until the desired position is reached, when the bail is set on a notch and the parts thus held. To fold the chair, 90 the legs are swung together, which folds the seat, the bail is lifted from engagement, the back laid down, carrying with it the arms, and then the foot-rest is swung inward and the foot-board turned up, when the chair is in the 95 condition shown in Fig. 3 of the drawings. The chair may be folded with equal convenience by giving all the parts the same relation shown, except that the back, instead of being laid down backward, is swung between the rco arms and laid with its front inward.

What I claim is—

In a chair, the combination with the folding legs pivoted together and extended above their

pivotal connection and provided with crossbars in the ends of the said extensions, the ends of the cross-bars being projected beyond the outer faces of the extensions, the foot-rest 5 frame having its side pieces pivoted to the projecting ends of the front cross-bar and extended above the pivotal connection, the arms pivoted at the front to the extensions of the footrest and at the rear pivoted to the side rails 10 of the back, the back having the lower ends of its side pieces formed with open-end slats to set on the extended ends of the rear cross bar

of the front legs, and the bail hinged to the under side of the arms or to back part of upper end of foot-rest frame and formed with a 15 rack to engage the ends of the rear cross-bar, and the rear ends united by a cross-bar, all substantially as described.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand in the presence of two attesting witnesses. 20 ELI ESHLEMAN.

Attest:

GEORGE STRACHAN, E. C. HERRICK.